Appointing judges court

416. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Indian Judicial Service on the Pattern of IAS, etc. if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the constitution Article 124(3)(C) provides that Government may appoint to the judgeship directly in the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the manner of appointing judges under this provision;

(d) whether this provision is not applicable at High Courts;

(e) the reasons for keeping this provision in abeyance if this provision is not utilised at Supreme Court level; and

(f) whether Government propose to extend this provision upto Judges direct appointment in the High courts and District Courts also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The matter relating to setting up of an All India Judicial Service is being examined by the Government of India on the basis of the Judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 24.8.1993 in the Review Petition filed by the Union of India in the matter of All India Judge's Association Vs. Union of India & Others.

(b) to (f) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court are made in terms of Article 124 of the Constitution of India Article 124(3) provides that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(i) has been for atleast 5 years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(ii) has been for atleast 10 years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or

(iii) Is, in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist.

On a few occasions in the past appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court were made direct from the Bar.

Appointment of Judges|Additional Judges of the High Courts are made in terms of Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India. Article 217(2) of the Constitution of India provides that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(i) has for atleast ten years held a Judicial Office in the territory of India; or

(ii) has for atleast ten years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession.

Setting up of solar power plant in Orissa

417. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Solar Power Plants in Orissa during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) what are the other States where Solar Power Plants are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five decentralised Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants aggregatting to a capacity of 34 KW have

already been set up in Orissa. Another Power Plant of 210 KW capacity is under installation at Nisikhal in Rayagada district. Further projects will depend upon proposals received from the State Governments subject to technical feasibility and availabiilty of funds.

(c) 114 decentralised Solar Photovoltaic Power aggregating to a capacity of 532 KW have already been installed in 20 States. Two partially grid connected Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants of 100 KW capacity each, are under implementation in Uttar Pradesh. A 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant is also proposed to be taken up in Rajasthan during the 8th Plan.

Proposal to generate electricity from agricultural waste

413. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement some ambitious projects for generating electricity from agricultural waste;

(b) if so, what are the details of such project; and

(c) by when those projects are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) In view of the significant potential available in the country, the goal for generation of power from) agricultrual and agro industrial waste has been revised to 350 MW for the Eighth Plan. A National Programme on Bagasse based Co-generation and a Pilot Programme on Biomass Combustion based Power Generation have recently been launched. Small scale biomass gasfiers are also being promoted for production of mechanical and electrical energy. A grid connected biomass gasifier project has also been taken up.

An aggregate capacity of 26 MW has already been established through projects in various States and a capacity of about 23 MW is under installation. Various projects aggregating to a capacity of 32 MW have recently been clearned. A further capacity of about 125 MW is under discussion.

Bio-gas plants in village of Gujarat

419. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in Gujarat are going to set up Bio-gas plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have provided any financial assistance to them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to further encourage the people to set up more Bio-gas plants in all the villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State nodal agency, Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC), Ahmedabad has been allocated a target of 39,200 family type biogas plants for the year 1994-95 under the Central Sector Scheme "National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)". Beside Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Bombay; National Dairy Development Board, (NDDB) Anand; Gujarat; and All India Women's Conference (AWIC), New Delhi are setting up bio-gas plants in the State also. In addition, a target of setting of seven community, institutional and